

## DESIGNATION OF A TYPE SPECIES FOR *MACROCHLIDIA* BROWN (LEPIDOPTERA: TORTRICIDAE)

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In my recent description of *Macrochlidia* Brown (1990, *J. New York Entomol. Soc.* 98:369–375), I inadvertently failed to designate a type species for the genus. In order to validate the genus in conformance with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, I hereby designate *Macrochlidia major* Brown, 1990, as the type species of the genus. I thank Kevin Tuck, British Museum (Natural History), for pointing out this significant (and embarrassing) shortcoming in the description of the genus.—*John W. Brown, Entomology Department, San Diego Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 1390, San Diego, California 92112.*

### CORRIGENDUM

*J. New York Entomol. Soc.* 99(4):701, 1991

Corrections to Schwartz, M. D. 1989. New records of Palearctic Heteroptera in New York state: Microphysidae and Miridae. *J. New York Ent. Soc.* 97:111–114.

In which it is stated that the holotype of the microphysid species, *Chinaola quercicola* Blatchley, was apparently destroyed in a flood at the Department of Entomology, Purdue University. Subsequently, T. J. Henry (pers. comm.) informed the author that the type specimen was located in excellent condition in the C. J. Drake Collection of the U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

### BOOK REVIEWS

*J. New York Entomol. Soc.* 99(4):701–703, 1991

**Moths of Australia.**—I. F. B. Common. 1990. E. J. Brill Publishers, Leiden. 535 pp. \$171.43.

Although generally acknowledged as one of the largest insect orders, estimates of total species diversity for the Lepidoptera vary. According to Nielsen (1989) there are somewhere around 250,000 species, while Common in *Moths of Australia* uses the figure 160,000. Recent compilations for the butterflies suggest approximately 18,000 species (Robbins, 1982; Shields, 1989). Based on these estimates, moths thus constitute between 89 and 93 percent of all species of Lepidoptera whereas butterflies make up only between 7 and 11 percent. Nevertheless, our current understanding of butterfly systematics and biology is much more advanced than that for any group of moths. For example, the theory of coevolution was modeled on butterflies and their host plants (Ehrlich and Raven, 1964), and a great deal of subsequent plant/insect research has focused on butterflies. However, we know relatively little concerning the host plant biology of moths.